

BUCKARD INLET

NEW WESTMINSTER, 17 THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

New Advertisements.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

upon, which would be a sufficient guarantee for employment and protection against the necessity of seeking an eleemosynary subsistence from the colonial exchequer. Were they aged and infirm, and had they so become in the service of the State, in that case they might, with some show of reason claim indemnity for loss of office; but the present incumbents possess no such claim for State service.

ACCOUNTS from Queensland speak very favorably of the cotton crop. It is not so severely housed fast enough. The yield is very large, and the quality remarkably good.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE
Boston Bar, April 11th, 1868. 3m

A good supply of Whips, Blacksnake lasses
 arajos and other Leathers.
BEN. DOUGLAS.
 Front Street, Yale, B. C. apl3tc

au81tc D. WITHROW

.....	Sample
le, Beer, and Cider, best.....	Sample
General Specimens of all kinds.....	Sample
ancy Needlework.....	Sample
Indian Manufactures, Curiosities and Relics.....	Sample
ax, best.....	Sample

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This Journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at the office, Columbia Street, New Westminster, by JOHN ROSSON, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year.....\$7 50
For six months.....\$4 50
For three months.....\$2 50
Single copies.....10 cts.
Payable invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, \$2 per insertion, and 50 cents each subsequent insertion. Over 2 inches, 31 per inch for first insertion, and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.
Advertisements, in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before 3 p.m. of the day before publication.
All Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.
All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY

Card of Thanks.
New Tin Shop—Clute & Clarkson.

The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

In the British North America Act, 1867, clause 146, it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such terms and conditions as are in the address expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve. It is already known to most of our readers that, nearly a year ago, both Houses of the Parliament of Canada passed Addresses praying for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, in pursuance of the above cited provision. It is also known that it was understood by the Government of Canada that the claims set up by the Hudson Bay Company in respect of Rupert's Land, and, indeed, in respect of the North-western Territory as well, would not necessarily have to be dealt with in the first instance; but that the Company would be left to establish its claims in the Courts of the country having jurisdiction. It is likewise known that upon the Addresses aforesaid being presented, Her Majesty's Government took the position that the claims of the Hudson Bay Company must be extinguished before the Territory could be transferred to Canada. Moreover, it is known upon what terms the Duke of Buckingham proposed to extinguish these claims, viz: The payment to the Company of the sum of one million sterling, secured by royalties upon lands and minerals, and a fee simple of considerable quantities of land at each of the numerous stations of the Company throughout the entire Territory! At the time these terms first became known here we condemned them in pretty plain language, as being most unreasonable in themselves and calculated to inflict enormous injury upon the country—as, in fact, a perpetuation of an injurious monopoly in an aggravated form, and we expressed the hope and belief that the terms would be indignantly resented by the Canadian people, and firmly declined by the Dominion Government. That the former part of our prediction has been fulfilled is already known, several articles from the leading journals of Canada having been copied into these columns. That the latter part of the prediction has also been fulfilled would appear from the following despatch, which was sent to the Toronto Telegraph by its Ottawa correspondent:—"The recent announcement made in the Imperial Parliament and sent by Atlantic cable on the subject of the negotiations for the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Territory has an explanation of deep significance. The explanation is this—some new propositions were recently made by the Imperial Government to the Government of the Dominion, on the subject of this purchase. They were embraced under three heads, of which the two most objectionable were—that reservations of land should be made at important points for the Company, and that it should be entitled to receive a shilling an acre for all the land disposed of to settlers in addition to the price to be agreed upon

on in the first instance. These proposals, together with the third, which related to a matter of detail connected with the conveyance of the sovereignty, were rejected by the Government here, and a despatch containing the decision was sent across the Atlantic. At the time the recent announcement was made in the Imperial Parliament that despatch was in possession of the Government. There is some reason to suspect that the Imperial Government is anxious to avoid the fulfilment of a previous promise to guarantee the loan necessary for the purchase of this territory. However, or this may be, there can hardly be a doubt that the correspondence that had taken place between the two Governments has, for the time, placed this question of the acquisition of the territory in abeyance. No bill to provide for the guarantee has been introduced into Parliament, and it is the opinion of those best informed on the subject that none need be expected. Some of our contemporaries in this colony have, in their intense eagerness for immediate admission, taken the position that the Canadian Government should not and would not stickle about the conditions. Such a position, we must, however, view as the result of "zeal without knowledge." Thoroughly alive, as we are, to the great advantages which would accrue to British Columbia from Confederation, and painfully sensible, as we are, of the urgent necessity for early admission, yet we cannot close our eyes to the disastrous nature of the proposed settlement; we would even prefer to submit to a little delay, rather than witness the consummation of a gigantic outrage, the pernicious influences of which would hang like a millstone about the neck of the infant nation for generations to come. The above despatch sheds an additional glimmer of light upon the details of those conditions; and the fresh light only tends to reveal fresh turpitude. Lands that must of necessity be given free as the air of heaven to actual settlers, if the Dominion can ever hope to secure population for its teeming acres in the North-West, is to be encumbered with a charge of a shilling an acre, to be paid to the Company, and that, too, "in addition to the price to be agreed upon in the first instance." In other words, that is if we are not misled by the ambiguity of the text, the settlers are first to pay the purchase price of the land, and on the top of that they must pay a quarter of a dollar an acre to the Hudson Bay Company! But, in addition to this the Company is to have all the most eligible land at every Post! In order that some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the interests involved in this last condition, we may state that in the year 1856 the Company had 82 Posts in the country in question. How many they may have established since that we are not in a position even to guess. But even taking it at 82: We are not aware that it has been definitely stated what area it is proposed to give the Company at each Post, although five thousand acres has been named with tolerable authority. This would give close upon half a million of acres, composed of all the choice bits of land and comprising all the probable townsites between Algoma and Barkerville! The man who expects the country to fill up under any such conditions, so long as on the south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude equally good land can be had free and unencumbered, coupled with the additional attraction of a political condition equally free, must be but one remove from a fool! Well! What is to be done meanwhile? What is to become of Confederation thus nipped in the middle? How much more delay, how much more misgovernment and oppression will the settlers in the Territory endure? Whatever veneration His Grace the Duke of Buckingham may have for the old musty parchment, with its unconstitutional grants and its broken covenants, the settlers can have none. Their eyes are not blinded by the price of "rat-skins." They only know the monopoly as it is, by its fruits, in the land it assumes to govern. When these people learn that their last great hope is crushed is it not reasonable to suppose that they will do one of two things:—Either transfer their allegiance to a powerful

neighbor, where they would be sure of a hearty welcome, or join the Dominion without consulting either the occupants of the Colonial Office or those of the Hudson Bay House. The latter alternative is, perhaps, the more probable, as it is unquestionably the more desirable of the two. Under such circumstances, why should not Canada receive them? How could Her Majesty's Government forbid the bays? How could the Hudson Bay Company prevent the union? In truth such a union is gradually taking place at this very moment. Canada is opening up a pathway and her sons are going in and possessing the land. Every new settler weakens the grasp of the monopoly. The great hempen cable by which it has held the country in bondage for two hundred years is giving way strand by strand. The Territory is gradually slipping from its grasp, acre by acre, and a little more delay, a little more Colonial Office chicanery—a little more coquetting with "noble shareholders"—is all that is needed to complete the process. What! A million of pounds and half a million of acres? No; no. They will waken up one of these fine mornings to the discovery that it has passed in nature's own way, as a shadow from their grasp. Like Shylock, they have overreached themselves and lost all! Canada, bide thy time. Send in thy sons and thy daughters, and thou shalt possess the land without money and without price.

New Advertisements.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Hyack Fire Department beg to return their sincere thanks to Capt. Wm. Irving for his great kindness in placing the steamer "Onward" at the disposal of the Company for their annual Pic-nic, held on the 25th ult. They would also thank Capt. and Mrs. McLean for the hospitality extended to the Pic-nic party.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, WILLIAM EISHER,
Chief Engineer, Captain.
New Westminster, 4th Sept., 1863.

NEW TIN SHOP.

THE Subscribers have this day opened a

TIN SHOP

ON THEIR PREMISES

COLUMBIA STREET,

Where all kinds of

TIN, COPPER or SHEET IRON WORK

will be done at the most reasonable rates, and to the satisfaction of all parties who may favor us with their orders.

This Branch will be under the MANAGEMENT OF

MR. J. WATSON,

so long and favorably known to the Public.

CLUTE & CLARKSON

TO ARRIVE

EX "MONTAUK"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A superior lot of Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves

CLUTE & CLARKSON.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date J. C. BEEDY & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, or for unavoidable detention caused by breakage of bridges, road-slides, or any other contingency beyond their control, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.
J. C. BEEDY & CO.
Yale, B. C. Dec. 3d, 1867. 17

New Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1863

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,
Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, assorted,
Hats, Caps and Hosiery.

Groceries and Provisions,

Shelf Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Manila Rope,
Stoves and Tinware,
Crockery and Glassware,
Paints and Oils,
Lime, Pitch, Tar, &c.,
Coal Oil, Lamps & Fittings.

We keep on hand the best and largest stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE in the Colony, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest for cash.

TINWARE,

SHEET IRON

AND

COPPERWARE

manufactured on the premises at the Brick Store on

COLUMBIA ST.

Jy 29 1m

TO LEASE.

THE premises on the corner of Columbia and Mary streets, recently occupied by T. Stodard, consisting of a paint-shop, dwelling and carpenter's shop.
Terms easy.
Apply to
WM. CLARKSON,
N. W. Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 16

AUCTION SALE,

ON Tuesday, Sept. 15th, I will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of Mr. W. D. Ferris:—

- 1 Span of horses, good in double or single harness, or under saddle.
- 1 Good Waggon.
- 1 Pair of strong Bob Sleighs.
- 1 Passenger Sleigh.
- 1 Straw Cutter.
- 1 Set of Double Harness.
- 1 Set of Single
- 2 Saddles.

And a variety of other useful articles.
Sale to commence

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

H. V. EDMONDS,

Auctioneer.

To all whom it may concern.

THE undersigned, in charge of the School at Langley, will be prepared to take a limited number of boarding Scholars, on and after the first of April next. The Terms will be Fifteen Dollars monthly in advance, which will pay for Board, Washing and Tuition; but Books, Bed, Bedding, and whatever Toilet necessities, must be furnished by the pupil. Every attention will be paid to the Intellectual, Moral and Physical advancement of those who may be entrusted to our care.
JAMES KENNEDY,
Langley, B. C., January 25, 1868. 16

New Advertisements.

CLUTE & CLARKSON,

IMPORTERS

AND

GENERAL DEALERS,

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

HAVE ON HAND

BRITISH & AMERICAN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, in Great Variety.

Hats,

Caps,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

&c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, OATS AND CORN MEAL,

TEAS, SUGARS AND TOBACCOS

of every kind.

MANILLA ROPE,

FRESH BUTTER AND LARD,

constantly on hand.

WOODEN WARE, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

COAL, OIL, LAMPS AND FITTINGS,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY & PLATED WARE.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

NEWSPAPERS,

PERIODICALS.

Musical Instruments of all kinds.

CHARTS & MAPS.

Paper, Pens, Ink, Drawing Instruments, BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.

KNIVES & SCISSORS.

An endless variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL, STANDARD, & MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS.

Farmers' Produce of every kind bought and sold.

Orders from the country attended to with promptness and despatch, and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. C. CLUTE, G. C. CLARKSON.

Jy 21 16

FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FOUR acres of excellent land situated on the South bank of the Fraser River, nearly opposite the Camp. One-half of this land is open prairie, quite new and water mark, and covered with good grass.
Terms very tempting.
Apply to
WM. CLARKSON,
New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 16

New Advertisements.

BURRARD INLET

STAGE LINE.

The undersigned announces to the public that he has established a daily line of Stages between New Westminster and Burrard Inlet. The Stages will start from the

ORO RESTAURANT,

COLUMBIA STREET

EVERY MORNING,

TEN O'CLOCK,

Returning the same day, leaving Brighton at 3 o'clock, p. m.

FARE, \$1 EACH WAY.

W. R. LEWIS.

GREAT REDUCTION

COLONIAL HOTEL,

Soda Creek.

WHEESE & SENAY, PROPRIETORS.

BEG to Return Thanks to their patrons for the past and in order to suit the times they have reduced the scale of prices, viz:—
MEALS.....\$1 00
BEDS.....75
BOARD AND LODGING, per day.....3 50
do do per week.....15 00
Having recently made large additions to the premises so as to give

First-class Accommodation in the Eating and Sleeping Departments.

They hope to merit an extended support in the future.

Private Rooms for Families.

AT THE BAR

Will always be found the Choicest Brands of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire—Imperial Insurance Co., London.

Life—City of Glasgow Assurance Company Glasgow.

For Rates or Premium, apply to
W. J. ARMSTRONG, Agent,
New Westminster, May 9th, 1868. 16

A. W. PIPER,

CONFECTIONER

Government Street, Victoria.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the Trade that he is prepared to manufacture every variety of Confectionery at the most reasonable rates, and of the purest and best quality.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

Orders from the Interior are solicited and will receive prompt attention.
Victoria, July 23d 1868. 16

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The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

THE MISSIONARY FOR CARIBOO.

The arrival upon our shores of two Missionaries, sent out by the Wesleyan Church of Canada to labor in this Colony, has already been announced. The Rev. Mr. Russ has been appointed to Victoria, the Rev. Mr. Derrick to Cariboo. It is of the latter we would speak. Cariboo, perhaps the most important and inviting field for Missionary labor, has been strangely neglected by the Protestant Churches. With the exception of a Presbyterian, no Protestant Missionary has yet wintered there. Of the flying summer visits paid to that district the less said the better. The miners have complained of this neglect, and the present Chairman ceased not these six years past to urge upon the powerful organization he so worthily represents the duty of occupying that field, but both men and money were scarce, and the body well nigh lost in this Colony the proud position it has held everywhere else on the Continent—the pioneer Missionary Church. Impressed with the importance of the duty, Thomas Cunningham Esq., one of our most successful merchants, offered to pay five hundred dollars a year for three years, towards the support of the British Columbia Wesleyan Mission, on condition that a first class Missionary should be maintained in Cariboo, as no other would be acceptable. It is in response to this liberal offer, backed up by the earnest appeals of the present Chairman, that Mr. Derrick goes to Cariboo, there, health permitting, permanently to reside and direct the hardy gold-miners how to secure the "true riches." Several years' preaching in his native England, and more than eight years' preaching in Canada testify to his experience. Having been appointed to some of the best stations in Canada, and having this year been appointed to Montreal, the Queen city of the Dominion, at the request of one of the most opulent and influential congregations in the entire connection, are circumstances which indicate talent of no ordinary degree. The fact that he hesitated not to exchange the comforts, luxuries and attractions of such a station for the toils, privations and trials of Missionary life in Cariboo, testifies to his self-denying zeal in the work of his Master. We mention these things in order to give the people to whom he is sent some idea of who and what their new Missionary is, and what sacrifices he has made in order to minister to their eternal good. Although ourselves belonging to another branch, or, as we believe, the trunk of the Christian Church, we have felt it to be a duty to make these remarks with the hope that they might help to secure for the subject of them a fitting reception in Cariboo. Having enjoyed the pleasure of hearing Mr. Derrick preach, we heartily congratulate our friends in the interior upon their rare good fortune in securing a gentleman possessing such distinguished abilities, and we confidently predict success for him in his new field of labor. We have no doubt that under his able administration the Cariboo mission will become self-sustaining, in a financial point of view, long before the last instalment of Mr. Cunningham's handsome donation falls due, unless we greatly misjudge the appreciativeness and liberality of the people of that important District.

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than has ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—Louisville Courier.

CANADIAN MAIL SUMMARY.

Our Canadian exchanges are to the 23d July. The Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal News* mentions a report that the Hon. Francis Hincks, C. B., is likely to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion. The New Brunswick press is pretty severe on Joseph Howe. He gets credit for being out of humour simply because he is amongst the "outs." The *Halifax Reporter* is equally severe. It thinks Howe is "in search of a comfortable situation for himself, and would not be in the least surprised if he should be 'titled and sent to Hong Kong, Labuan, or some other preserve kept as a kind of political asylum for troublesome spirits.'" Everybody in New Brunswick says that Judge Wilnot will be the new Lieutenant-Governor of that province; and for once that somewhat ubiquitous individual seems to be right. The *Toronto Telegraph* says Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, Jun., the most able cavalry officer out of the regular service, has left for England, where he will remain until the appearance of his work on "Organization of Modern Cavalry," which is being published by Bostworth. The *Hamilton Spectator* understands that movement has lately been inaugurated between the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States, with a view to the rearrangement of the north-eastern boundary of the state of Maine and the adoption of the "red line" traced by Benjamin Franklin more than a hundred years ago. This line nearly touches the line 45 degrees north latitude on the west and runs near to the line of 45 degrees on the eastern boundary of the state. It will be within the remembrance of our readers that the settlement of the boundary question was a source of great trouble, and more than once threatened to involve Great Britain and the States in war. When it was settled, the bargain made was decidedly a one-sided one—the Americans obtaining a great advantage. Inasmuch, however, as the British Government concurred in the arrangement then made, there is of course no help for it, and the question can only be opened on the basis of a negotiation for purchase. The *N. Y. Tribune* and one or two other papers suggest that the Dominion of Canada should try to purchase the extreme northern point of the State of Maine, lying north of 45 degrees north latitude, since the purchase would save to the Dominion no less a sum than \$10,000,000 in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. The territory in question is of but little value, its soil being anything but productive, and most of its forests having been cleared. The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association had been in session at Ottawa, and were engaged in drawing up a prize list. It was anticipated there would be \$10,000 available for prizes, half that sum having been appropriated by the General Government. The heat was intense, reaching 104 in the shade, about the middle of July, and many cases of sun-stroke had occurred in various parts of the country. A very able letter from the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs for the Dominion, has been published in the *St. John's (N. B.) Morning Journal*. The object of the letter is to disabuse the public mind of the misapprehension created by unscrupulous anti-union agitators respecting the great financial injustice of Confederation as respects New Brunswick. From this letter it would appear that, so far from the maritime Provinces being compelled to pay for the support of "poverty stricken Canada," as Mr. Howe has been putting it, the very reverse is the fact. During the past year while New Brunswick has contributed \$922,740 to the Dominion treasury, \$939,163 have been paid out of that treasury for services for which, before the formation of the Union, she had undertaken to provide, she thus being a clear gainer to the amount of \$16,427. And, moreover, the balance promises to be on the same side this year! On the night of the 19th July a boat, containing two men, was carried over the Falls of Niagara. The Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., was on the 18th July gazetted as Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, and formally inaugurated on the 23d. Mr. Howland was born in the

United States, but in early life removed to Canada and became a British subject. He made his mark as a merchant in Toronto. In politics he was a liberal and acted throughout with the Reform party. Under these circumstances it appears somewhat remarkable that the appointment should be condemned by the *Globe* and other Reform journals, while it is generally approved by the Conservative section of the press. The *Halifax papers* continue to give the most glowing descriptions of the prospects of the gold mining interests in that province. A correspondent writing to a Canadian paper respecting Miss Rye's female immigration operations, says: "Out of the one hundred and ten girls brought out by Miss Rye, there are not, in the opinion of one competent to judge, thirty fitted for house servants, and not fifty who would not have been better off at home." Respecting one of these girls, who died of sunstroke shortly after her arrival, the same writer says: "I know nothing more heartlessly cruel than to induce a young woman who never put her hand to anything, and who could not compete with a Canadian child of ten years, old, even in hemming a pocket handkerchief, to leave England as 'Miss Lavinia,' the member of a highly respectable family, and land her in Canada as plain 'Margaret,' without a friend, and tell her to set to work as 'general servant.'"

ARRIVAL OF THE SPARROWHAWK.—On Thursday evening H.M.S. Sparrowhawk arrived from Victoria, having on board Admiral and Mrs. Hastings, Capt. Buckley, R.N. (V.C.) of H.M.S. Pylades, and a number of Naval Officers, including Lieut. Dickens, a son of CHARLES DICKENS. Admiral Hastings will, we understand, make a tour into the interior, leaving to-day and going as far as Ashcroft, possibly as far as Cariboo. He will be accompanied by Capt. Buckley, who visited Cariboo seven or eight years ago, by the Flag Lieutenant and by Lord Campbell and Lord Cecil. The ship will remain in this Port during the Admiral's absence in the interior.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS, like Holloway's Pills, used to present themselves in every print. Nowadays one hears very little about them. It is highly improbable that Brother Jonathan will bluster any longer, much less fight about these claims, since it appears that while the little bill run up against John Bull on account of damages inflicted on American vessels by Confederate cruisers built in England, amounts to seventeen millions of dollars, Brother Jonathan owes twice that amount to John Bull for damages illegally inflicted on British commerce by misuse of the blockade. The balance is on the wrong side of the International ledger, and hence the silence of pugnacious America.

NOT BAD.—One of Professor de French's numerous customers was driving a hard bargain with him, the other morning, for some fish. Addressing a clerical gentleman who came up at the moment, he remarked in a bitter tone, "Frenchy is the most selfish man I ever knew," to which the clerical gentleman promptly replied, "His is a self(ish) business."

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.—The children belonging to the Sabbath Schools of the two Anglican churches here were entertained at a picnic, at the Camp, yesterday. Owing to the day being showery the refreshments were spread in the old Legislative Hall. The attendance was large and Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Hastings honored the occasion by their presence.

FROM VICTORIA.—The str. *Enterprise*, Capt. Swanson, arrived from Victoria last evening, with freight and passengers. The *Enterprise* will sail at an early hour this morning, conveying the Rev. E. White and family to Nanaimo.

DEATH OF AN AGED NOBLEMAN.—Sir Henry John Seaton was run over by a cab in St. James's-street, London, on the 19th July, and killed. He was 71 years of age.

FROM YALE.—The steamer *Onward*, Capt. Irving, returned from Yale yesterday, bringing a few passengers but no news of importance.

PRINCE ALFRED.—H.M.S. *Galatea* has been ordered on foreign service, and it is thought His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will visit China, Japan and New Zealand during the cruise.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine enhances every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy: it overcomes the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons, and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

New Advertisements.

TO PACKERS AND TRADERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Undersigned offers for sale at moderate rates:

50 or 60 Head of WELL-BRED CATTLE, IN GOOD CONDITION.

Consisting of Cows, 2 and 3 years old, Heifers and Steers, &c.,

If not previously sold by Private Contract, will be sold by Auction, at Victoria, on the 11th or 20th of September.

J. D. PENBERTON.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Farm on the Pitt River Road, within 2½ miles of the city, comprising 50 acres of excellent prairie land, covered with good grass. Terms most liberal. For particulars apply to Wm. CLARKSON, New Westminster, May 31st 1867. June

COLONIAL HOTEL.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Grelley & Arnaud

Hotel and Restaurant.

BILLIARD SALOON,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brains of

WINE, ALES, PORTER, BRANDIES, RUM, CIDER, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or case.

THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.

HAVANA, MANILLA and CHEROOTS

New Westminster, June 12 1867. J. E. L.

Are You Insured?

If not, apply to

CUNNINGHAM Bros.

fy22tc

OLD COTTAGE BAKERY,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

W. HARVEY.

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT

BAKED, CORNER OF BEGIE AND COLUMBIA STREETS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

N. B.—Pies, Cakes and Genuine Brown Bread always on hand.

fy29 1m

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

fy29 1m

fy29 1m

fy29 1m

fy29 1m

fy29 1m

fy29 1m

fy29 1m

New Advertisements.

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET

Front street, New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping orders promptly attended to

FREDERICK KATE, 176tc

New Westminster, July 5, 1864.

YALE CONVENTION

THE Confederate League propose

holding at Yale, on Monday, 14th

September, 1868, a Convention of Delegates,

for the purpose of accelerating the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada; upon equitable and beneficial terms, and also, to devise means to secure Representative Institutions with Responsible Government for this Colony; and to take such other steps as the Convention may deem proper to obtain redress of the numerous grievances under which this country now suffers.

The inhabitants of the respective Districts of the Colony are invited to elect Delegates without delay, to represent their views in the above Convention.

By Order of the Executive Committee,

ROBERT BEAVEN,

an26tc

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THAT property known as Woodcock's Wharf

and Mills, consisting of Two Buildings

fronting on Richard street, a wharf 60x200ft.,

upon which are built warehouses, freight sheds and a "riggers" capable of containing 200 logs.

This property enjoys a free water-privilege with sufficient depth for shipping to lie alongside the wharf.

The whole or any portion will be sold or leased upon the most reasonable terms.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON,

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

CHAMPAGNE.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET

BOUCHE.

WE HAVE APPOINTED

Messrs. Grelley & Fiterre

OF VICTORIA

Our Sole Agents

For Vancouver Island and British Columbia, of our above

named Wines.

BOUCHE, FILS & CO.

at Mareuil-sur-Ay, Champagne, France

se22

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

BOSTON BAR.

THE Public are advised that this long and

favorably known Hotel has again come into the hands of its original proprietor.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,

who will give the Establishment his personal supervision.

The travelling public may therefore depend on having their wants properly attended to.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,

Boston Bar, April 11th, 1868. 3m

TO CARIBOO.

THE undersigned hereby notify all whom it

may concern that they have now perfected

arrangements by which they are prepared to undertake the prompt, safe, speedy and

cheap forwarding of goods from Yale to Cariboo. They have a strong train of mule teams

upon the route, and possess the means of undertaking the conveyance of any quantity of freight on the shortest route and at the most

reasonable rates. Those having freight to be done will save, in time, money, and risk, by choosing this efficient and reliable medium.

J. C. BEEDY & Co.

Yale, December 20th, 1867 1c

fy29 1m

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